



Corporate Restructuring of LDBC and the new Fair Use Policy

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New Articles of Association (constitution)

1. Adds ancillary activities like work on papers, standards re graph data processing (e.g. GQL community working groups) as an additional explicit object or goal of LDBC
2. Reduces four classes of member to two: Voting and Associate
3. Replaces Steering Committee with a **Board of 3 to 5 Directors**
4. Replaces old BoD with a **Members Policy Council**
5. Allows Members Policy Council to approve new Voting Members and LDBC Standards
6. Members Policy Council sets strategy, policy and broad budgetary direction: members are informed of all issues, financial position etc
7. Board deals with execution, compliance and day-to-day management, including expenditure decisions
8. Members can remove the Board and replace it with a new one ...

Simplifying membership types

Individuals and Organisations
Voting Members
Pay fees, have votes

Individuals

Are on the MC

Organisations

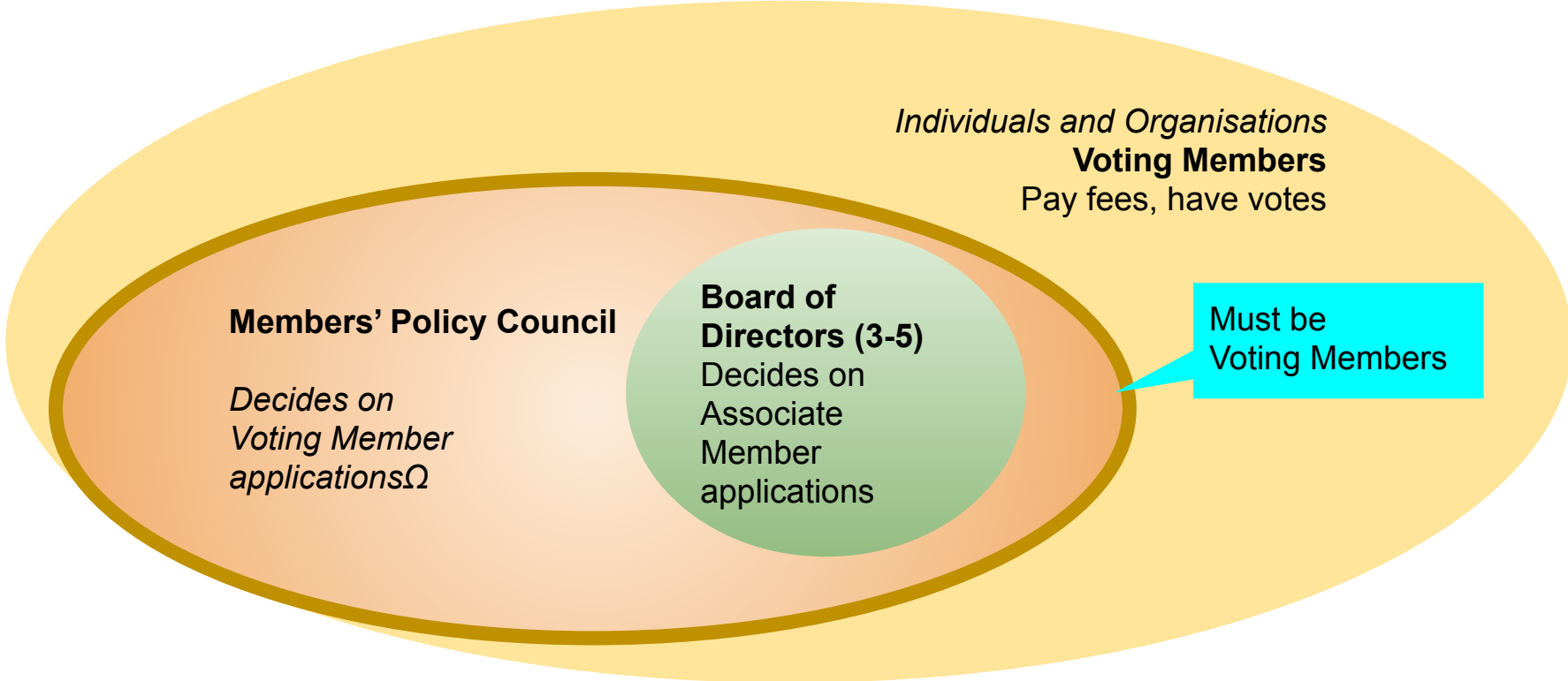
Each member can **appoint an MC representative** (right, not obligation)

Same rights and obligations, no distinction between commercial and non-profit organisations

Individual board members are Peter, Gábor and Alexandru at present: become individual Voting Members

Individuals
Associate Members
No fees, no votes

BoD → Members Council, SC → small Board



Background

LDDB makes benchmark standards widely and freely available.

The graph data market, and the number of vendors, is growing. Credible benchmark results have increasing value to customers, analysts, acquirers and vendors.

We want to encourage

1. unrestricted use for non-commercial (research) purposes
2. internal use for quality/performance testing by vendors
3. publication of audited results by commercial companies

We want to discourage

- A. unaudited results from commercial companies or sponsored research groups
- B. competitive benchmark reports involving multiple vendor products
- C. association of the LDDB “brand” with A. and B.

LDBC Benchmark[®] Fair Use Policy

Make it hard to use the term LDBC BENCHMARK in a misleading way

This term is a registered trademark in major jurisdictions U.S.A, Japan, China, UK, European Union, ...

Strongly encourage audited benchmark reports using LDBC benchmark standards*

Allow and encourage innovation and borrowing, but make it clear what is going on

You can only use the term LDBC BENCHMARK RESULT to describe an audited result, reported on the LDBC website. This means you must fully perform the specified benchmark

The only variations are a) Scale Factor and b) Support Category

If you use LDBC Benchmark Standard specifications in any other way, you must say “this is not an LDBC Benchmark result”, and explain why it is not

** but forbid “hostile benchmarks: see next slide*

Forbidding hostile benchmarks

A “Test Sponsor” is the legal entity which submits a result. This will usually be a company but may also be an individual, especially in instances where a research organization submits a result.

A Test Sponsor must be a member of LDBC at the time when tests are conducted whose results are submitted for audit. A Test Sponsor who is not a Sponsor Member of LDBC must pay an audit support fee to LDBC which shall be set by the Board of Directors.

Test Sponsors must have the written permission of the holder of the trade mark (which may take the form of a suitable licence) of each component in a SUT which is referred to in the test result. For the avoidance of doubt: the intention is to avoid “hostile competitive audits” and to ensure that audited tests are conducted only when there is no incentive to neglect available optimisations that would affect the performance of the SUT;